

OHIO AND NATIONAL POLITICS

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Patriotic voters throughout the nation, and especially those in the great State of Ohio, will be interested in knowing that political Rome has decreed the defeat of President Wilson; and that papist plans for the campaign, including the capture of federal patronage in Ohio, are perfected with the selection of Rome's choice for United States senator. Next week's Menace will expose the unusually base and underhanded campaign begun by papist politicians in Ohio which includes the flooding of that state with papist political literature sent out, in at least one instance, postage free in a government envelope and under the franking privilege of a congressman. This violation of the postal laws is no more heinous than the misinformation, distributed in Ohio by Rome schemes systematically to regain lost ground, and to put papist in power wherever possible. Be ready for next week's Menace, and see that it is read by every patriotic voter—especially in Ohio.

THE ORIGIN OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE



Senator Robert L. Owen

Senator Robert L. Owen, who introduced the famous Secret Treaty of Verona, in his remarks in the United States senate on woman's suffrage, is a Virginian by birth and education. He moved, however, to the Indian Territory, many years ago, and since the admission of Oklahoma to the sisterhood of states has been one of the most commanding figures of that commonwealth.

When the friends of fundamental democracy inaugurated their campaign for "direct legislation" and "the right of recall" to check the alarming progress of class-rule and other subversive Old World despotic ideas that were already undermining our free democracy, Senator Owen became one of the most powerful advocates of these important provisions for preserving popular sovereignty in its integrity.

In 1907 he was elected to the United States senate, since then he has been the most influential upholder of direct legislation in the nation's capital. Some of his friends among fundamental democrats have not agreed with the senator in the advocacy of certain departmental and bureaucratic measures which they believed inimical to fundamental democracy and popular rights, but none so far as we know have ever questioned his sincerity or purity of motives.

It is, indeed, inspiring to find a United States senator of such marked ability, courage and loyalty to popular government, exhibiting the vision of broad statesmanship that sees and dares to relate the past with the present in the overshadowing world-wide conflict between privilege, class-rule and despotism on the one hand and free democracy and its vital safeguards on the other.

How Czar, Emperor, Kings and Pope Plotted to Destroy Democracy—United States Senate Hears the Secret Treaty of Verona and Learns How the Allied Despots Praised the Pope for Powerfully Aiding Them in Their Conspiracy to Destroy Representative Government and the Freedom of the Press

SENATOR R. L. OWEN SHOWS THAT WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE IS A PART OF THE GREAT DEMOCRATIC PROGRAM WHICH THE HOLY ALLIANCE SOUGHT TO UTTERLY DESTROY

How the Pope and Jesuits Seconded the Czar, Emperor and Kings on Their War on Popular Sovereignty and Freedom of Press—How the Scenes Have Shifted from Europe to Our Republic in This Mighty World Conflict Between Monarchism and Democracy

adapt, with the aim of ameliorating their own interests, so intimately connected with the preservation of the authority of the prince; and the contracting powers join in offering THEIR THANKS TO THE POPE FOR WHAT HE HAS ALREADY DONE FOR THEM AND SOLICIT HIS CONSTANT COOPERATION IN THEIR VIEWS OF SUBMITTING THE NATIONS.

ARTICLE 4. The situation of Spain and Portugal under the influence of the circumstances to which this treaty has particular reference. The high contracting parties, in confiding in France the case of putting an end to them engaged to assist her in the manner which may be least prejudicial to their own people and the people of France by means of a subsidy on the part of the two empires of 20,000,000 of francs every year from the date of the signature of this treaty to the end of the war.

ARTICLE 5. In order to establish in the peninsula the order of things which existed before the revolution of Cadix, and to insure the entire execution of the articles of the present treaty, the high contracting parties give to each other the reciprocal assurance that as long as their views are not fulfilled, rejecting all other ideas of utility or other measures to be taken, they will address themselves with the shortest possible delay to all the authorities existing in their states and to all their agents in foreign countries, with the view to establish connections tending toward the accomplishment of the objects proposed by this treaty.

ARTICLE 6. This treaty shall be renewed with such changes as new circumstances may give occasion for, either at the request of one of the contracting parties, or at the court of one of the contracting parties, as soon as the war with Spain shall be terminated by this treaty.

ARTICLE 7. The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged at Paris within the space of six months.

Made at Verona the 22d of November, 1822.

For Austria: Metternich.

For France: Chateaubriand.

For Prussia: Bernstorff.

For Russia: Nesselrode.

I ask to have printed in the Congressional Record this secret treaty, because I think it ought to be called now to the attention of the people of the United States and of the world. This evidence of the conflict between the rule of the few versus popular government should be emphasized on the minds of the people of the United States, that the conflict now waging throughout the world may be

more clearly understood, for after all it is said the great pending war springs from the weakness and frailty of government by the few, where human error is far more probable than the error of the many where aggressive war is only permitted upon the authorizing vote of those whose lives are jeopardized in the trenches of modern war.

MR. SHAFROTH: Mr. President, I should like to have the senator state whether in that treaty there was not a coalition formed between the powerful countries of Europe to re-establish the sovereignty of Spain in the republics of South and Central America?

MR. OWEN: I was just going to comment upon that, and I am going to take but a few moments to do so because I realize the pressure of other matters. This Holy Alliance, having put a Bourbon prince upon the throne of France by force, then used France to suppress the constitution of Spain immediately afterwards, and by this very treaty gave her a subsidy of 20,000,000 francs annually to enable her to wage war upon the people of Spain and prevent their exercise of any measure of the right of self-government. The Holy Alliance immediately did the same thing to Italy, by sending Austrian troops to Italy, where the people there attempted to exercise a like measure of liberal constitutional self-government; and it was not until the printing press, which the Holy Alliance so stoutly opposed, taught the people of Europe the value of liberty that finally one country after another seized a greater and greater right of self-government, until now it may be fairly said that nearly all the nations of Europe have a very large measure of self-government.

However, I wished to call the attention of the senate and the country to this important history in the growth of con-

stitutional popular self-government. The Holy Alliance made its powers felt by the wholesale drastic suppression of the press in Europe, by universal censorship, by killing free speech and all ideas of popular rights, and by the complete suppression of popular government. The Holy Alliance having destroyed popular government in Spain and in Italy, had well-laid plans also to destroy popular government in the American colonies which had resulted from Spain and Portugal in Central and South America under the influence of the successful example of the United States. It was because of this conspiracy against the American republics by the European monarchies that the great English statesman, Canning, called the attention of our government to it, and our statesmen then, including Thomas Jefferson, took an active part to bring about the declaration by President Monroe in his next annual message to the congress of the United States that the United States would regard it as an act of hostility to the government of the United States and an unfriendly act if this coalition or if any power of Europe ever undertook to establish upon the American continent any control of any American republic or to acquire any territorial rights.

This is the so-called Monroe doctrine. The threat under the secret treaty of Verona to suppress popular government in the American republics is the basis of the Monroe doctrine. This secret treaty sets forth clearly the conflict between monarchial government and popular government and the government of the few as against the government of the many.

The facts brought out in this Secret Treaty are so vital and have such intimate bearing on the world-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Carranza, Man and Statesman



General Venustiano Carranza

The following sketch of President Carranza has been prepared expressly for THE MENACE by Judge Gilbert O. Nations, vice-president of the Free Press Defense League, and director of the Washington bureau of the League. Judge Nations' latest work "Constitution or Pope," is, we think, the most able and unanswerable discussion of the subject of Roman Catholic allegiance that has been written. He is also the author of the able and popular little work, "The Blight of Mexico." Since the establishment of the Free Press Defense League Bureau, in Washington, Judge Nations has rendered invaluable service to the cause of freedom, constitutional government and popular rights by acquainting the patriotic millions with the very pernicious and subversive legislative and other attempts of political Romanism to further entrench itself in government and to weaken and undermine our fundamental democracy by legislation such as is attempted in the Gallivan, the Fitzgerald and Siegel bills. Few men in public life at home or abroad have been more persistently and shamefully misrepresented, slandered and maligned than President Carranza and the brief outline sketch of his life as given below will prove interesting and valuable to the patriotic millions of America.

General Venustiano Carranza, President of the Republic of Mexico, was born in the town of Cuatro Ciénegas, state of Coahuila, in the year 1859. The Carranzas are one of the old and prominent families of Northern Mexico, boasting of pure Spanish descent. For several generations they have been substantial citizens and land owners. The private estate of President Carranza is estimated at half a million dollars in value in American money. The chief products of his extensive farms are cattle, wheat and rubber.

Under the dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz, Mr. Carranza was sent from his native state to the City of Mexico as a member of the national senate, which position he held about twelve years. During his career in the senate he was one of the very few men in public life who dared to resist the aggregations of the Diaz tyranny. He became a candidate for governor of his own state in opposition to the Diaz-Reyes candidate.

His candidacy enlisted the active support of Francisco I. Madero, who afterwards declared that the example and courage of Carranza inspired him to resist the Diaz political machine and to participate in the final overthrow of the dictator.

The revolution which terminated in the overthrow of Diaz had the active support and co-operation of Carranza. When the revolution had succeeded in placing Madero, a friend to all the people and a man of highest integrity, in the presidency of the republic, Carranza, with a deep sense of righteous satisfaction, directed his attention once more to the management of his plantations.

On learning of the murder of President Madero and Vice-President Suarez, and the usurpation of the chief magistracy by Huerta, Senator Carranza was the first to defy the treacherous usurper and raise the standard of revolt.

Contact with the American people along the frontier has inspired

in the inhabitants of Northern Mexico a consciousness of their rights and responsibilities which makes them peculiarly responsive to the leadership of an honest commoner like Carranza. The spread through the northern states of the insurrection against Huerta and the final downfall of that lecherous tyrant is familiar to the American people. As first chief of the revolutionary forces General Carranza became the chief executive of Mexico and was duly recognized as such by the government of the United States.

Carranza is a liberal scholar, a typical plainsman, stern and systematic in his habits, a total abstainer from liquor and tobacco and a man of uncompromising honesty. In personal appearance he is above the average Mexican in stature, rugged and well poised. He has a high forehead, strong features and wears a full beard.

As president of the republic it has been his one purpose to administer the affairs of Mexico in a business-like manner, and to enforce the laws impartially and to do justice to all the people regardless of rank or station. This policy has brought his administration under the relentless condemnation of the Roman Catholic hierarchy that has so long plundered Mexico and trampled on the rights of the people. The hierarchy, which is known in Mexican politics as the clerical party, enlisted the active co-operation of capitalists whom Diaz had drawn into Mexico by his ruinous concessions granted for that purpose. It has been the deliberate purpose of this combination to crush the Carranza government with financial embarrassment and to poison the minds of the American people against it by the deliberate and wholesale invention and publication throughout the United States of persistent and groundless falsehoods as to the policy of the Carranza administration and conditions in the Republic of Mexico.

Carranza is deeply impressed with

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

On April 25th, something happened in the United States Senate. Something of real interest and significance to men and women who think.

Woman suffrage was under consideration and everything was going as usual in the staid and proper Upper House, when suddenly, as by magic, the subject was lifted from the even tenor of academic discussion and related in a vital and definite way to the mighty world conflict between democracy and all those allied forces of privilege and despotism that have waged unceasing war on popular sovereignty since the Declaration of Independence struck terror to thrones, bureaucracies and hierarchies.

Senator Shafroth was pleading the cause of woman, when Senator Robert L. Owen rose to his feet and did the unusual thing; startling those who do not want to think broadly and fundamentally, no less than the servants of Old World ideals and subversive influences by showing how this effort for the enlargement of the frontiers of democracy and meeting the growing aspirations of advancing civilization was a part of the great movement, which less than one hundred years ago the master representatives of the divine right of kings, or autocratic despotism, conspired secretly but in a daring and dangerous way to destroy root and branch.

He summoned the past to appear before the most august legislative body of modern democracy, and showed how during the last century the allied forces of despotism of the Old World plotted to stamp out representative government, and freedom of press, not only in their own lands, but in other countries of Europe and over sea.

This he did by throwing on the screen, as it were, one of the most infamous secret treaties known to the history of Christian civilization, and one which revealed the arch conspirators, czar, emperor and kings, as recognizing the pope of Rome to be their most powerful ally in the effort to utterly destroy,

not merely free democracy but representative government and freedom of the press.

Despotism Under Search Light
We now wish to give our readers that part of the Congressional Record for April 25th, (pages 7730-7731) which includes Senator Owen's remarks and his verbatim quotations of the notorious Secret Treaty.

Senator Shafroth had yielded the floor to the senator from Oklahoma, whereupon, Mr. Owen said:

I wish to take only a moment. The argument made by the senator from Colorado (Mr. Shafroth) on woman's suffrage looks to the sovereignty of the people, for when he speaks of the people he speaks of all the people, women as well as men. I regard this recognition of woman as most important to the welfare of the American people. Woman's suffrage is a final culmination of the triumph of the people in self-government, and for that reason I take a deep interest in it.

I wish to put in the record the secret treaty of Verona of November 22, 1822, showing that this ancient conflict is between the rule of the few and the rule of the many. I wish to call the attention of the senate to this treaty because it is the threat of this treaty which was the basis of the Monroe doctrine. It throws a powerful white light upon the conflict between monarchial government and government by the people. The Holy Alliance under the influence of Metternich, the premier of Austria, in 1822, issued this remarkable secret document: (American Diplomatic Code, 1778-1884, vol. 2; Elliott, p. 179.)

Secret Treaty of Verona
The undersigned, specially authorized to make additions to the treaty of the Holy Alliance, after having exchanged their respective credentials, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The high contracting powers being convinced that the system of representative government is equally as inimical to the monarchial principles as the people to the sovereignty of the people with the divine right, engage mutually, in the most solemn manner to use all their efforts to put an end to the system of representative government, in whatever country it may exist in Europe, and to prevent its being introduced in those countries where it is not yet known.

ARTICLE 2. As it can not be doubted that the liberty of the press is the most powerful means used by the pretended supporters of the rights of nations to the detriment of those of princes, the high contracting parties promise to suppress it. NOT ONLY IN THEIR OWN STATES BUT ALSO IN THE REST OF EUROPE.

ARTICLE 3. Convinced that the principles of religion contribute most powerfully to keep nations in the state of passive obedience which they owe to their princes, the high contracting parties declare it to be their intention to maintain their respective religions, those measures which the secret

The Menace Reorganized and Reinforced

WITH this issue, The Menace and all appurtenances thereto belonging pass into the hands of the Free Press Defense League and, henceforth, instead of being privately owned and privately operated, will be the property of the people who made it what it is and the profits from its operation, in the future, will go to the propagation of the principles enunciated by the paper and the League from their incipency.

Through the generosity and patriotism of the United States Publishing Co., former owners of The Menace, the transfer was made without the payment in advance of a single dollar of the League's money, and we feel that every patriot in the land will join the officers of the Free Press Defense League in congratulating the former owners for their five years of faithful work in building up the greatest paper the world has ever known, for their patriotic zeal in the defense of American liberty and our free institutions, and for their unselfish devotion to the greatest cause to which any American citizen could devote his time and talents in this day and generation.

For several months we have all thought that the forces of The Menace and the League should be permanently and securely united, and we can assure our readers that it is with a great deal of pleasure that we are able to make the announcement that the deal has been happily and agreeably consummated and that the whole transaction is now a matter of legal record.

By the union of forces thus brought about the paper is materially strengthened in every particular. The legal talent of the Free Press Defense League, headed by Hon. J. I. Sheppard, than whom there is not a more able attorney or profound patriot in the land, becomes more closely identified with the work of the paper and will be at all times ready to render it every possible assistance. More than that, the union of forces brings to the editorial staff of the paper Mr. B. O. Flower, president of the Free Press Defense League, a writer and literary man of nation-wide fame and a man who will give the paper a dignity and tone which will give it an immediate welcome into thousands of homes where it has hitherto been a stranger.

The founders and former publishers of The Menace are anxious that it be perpetuated to their memory, believing it to be the greatest living champion of humanity and Christianity in America, as well as the most powerful instrument the people could possess in the work of liberating themselves from the grasp of papal power. On the other hand the Free Press Defense League is doing a work just as important, just as powerful and just as noble and self-sacrificing as that being done by The Menace, and under its direction there is no limit to the good that may be done by this great united agency when the wheels are once in motion and the entire Menace and League family, over a million strong, sets its face to the battle and fights as a single man.

Free Speech, Free Press and the perpetual and everlasting right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is the issue! The man who denies it is a tyrant! The man who does not demand it is a coward! The man who is indifferent to it is a slave! The man who does not desire it is dead or might as well be!

With the issue thus explained, with a tried, true, seasoned and unselfish force of warriors for the common good thus united, let us one and all join hearts and hands in a covenant sealed with the stamp of sincerity, that we will stand true to the trust reposed in us by the American people and, in the language of Garrison, that "We will not equivocate—we will not excuse—we will not retreat a single inch—and we will be heard!"—Marvin Brown, Managing Editor.